

From The STAFF

W.T.F.D.A. Headquarters, P.O. Box 97, Calumet City, IL 60409

GREETINGS FROM BUFFALO...This is the first edition of the VUD to come to you from Buffalo. We're in the process of making some changes, and we want to hear from WTFDA members about them.

NEW EDITOR-IN-CHIEF...The new VUD editor-in-chief is quite an enthusiastic DXer who was active during the AIPA days of the early 1960's. The WTFDA would like to welcome Dave Nieman to the staff. All articles and columns to be printed in the VUD should be sent to Dave at 12284 Nice Road, Akron, NY 14001.

NEW PUBLISHER...Former editor-in-chief Bill Thompson is now VUD publisher, responsible for having the bulletin printed and mailed out to the membership each month. Bill will be assisted by Dave Nieman, and other area WTFDA members from time to time.

GET IN THAT BID...Interested in hosting WTFDA's 1983 convention? If you are, you must make a formal bid. Contact HQ, and we'll send you details, and a copy of our bid form.

GET INVOLVED!...WTFDA needs you. There are many tasks that must be performed. We're looking for volunteers to help type material and assist in surveying the membership. Can you help. Your new VUD publishing crew will try to bring you earlier and better issues --do your part to help.

U.S.P.S. "TIME WARPS" CONTINUE...This month's FEEDBACK concerns itself with the delayed editions--including this first one to come to you from New York State. The problems are very serious involving incoming and outgoing mail from P.O. Box 97. For now, club HQ will stay at P.O. Box 97, but if problems continue, we may need to switch to another address in the Chicago area, at another station. Mike Hogan has started to mark dates of mailing on outgoing mail, and the results have been eye-opening. As of this writing, an envelope mailed from HQ has been enroute from Chicago to Buffalo for ten days. We're not trying to use the mail as an excuse--and from now on, we're not going to give it the chance to foul things up.

FEEDBACK: More on the delays; the move to Buffalo should help...3
FCC FM NEWS: Many more FMs will come with a change in rules.....4
TELEVISION NEWS: The LPTV rules and regulations.....6
WESTERN TV DX: Illinois and Wisconsin will join the column.....14
EASTERN TV DX: November had its moments.....15
NORTHERN FM DX: An introduction from your new editor.....18
CENTRAL FM DX: A new VUD section for the U.S. midwest.....19
SOUTHERN FM DX: Fall tropics uneventful in Oklahoma.....20
THE MOST IMPORTANT FM SPEC: Selectivity should be high.....20
VHF UTILITY DX: Interesting eastern aero frequencies.....22
OSL CORNER: Tom verifies Virginia UHF translators.....24
CCI (UNIDENTIFIED DX) A mystery CBS on channel 12.....25
PHOTO NEWS: Chinese TV signal, as seen from Okinawa.....26
VIDEO LINES: A new column with an old name.....27

FEEDBACK

MORE ABOUT WTFDA'S POSTAL HEADACHES; THE REASON WE'VE SWITCHED THE V.U.D. TO BUFFALO IN 1983

Longtime members of WTFDA will know that the current problems the club has been having with late VUD editions is nothing new. Many people can recall the same kind of problems taking place in the mid-1970's.

When the VUD is late one month, some members express concern. When the VUD is late several months in a row, some actually become angry. But when two editions are delayed, a mountain of problems result.

It seems natural, then, that people quickly jump to conclusions. The assumption often made is that the club folded up, and since the economy is so troubled at the present time, it becomes easy to jump to that conclusion.

The major reason that DX clubs cease operation is apathy, the animal that seems to have killed our VHF predecessor, AIPA. What happened to AIPA exactly? A former AIPA member, now active in WTFDA from time to time, explains it like this: "One month they announced they were switching to a new publishing crew, and the bulletin just stopped coming--I never got another one." This was a case of a member taking over operation of everything--in otherwords, publishing the bulletin, and everything else.

That was in the early 1960's. These days, a DX club just can't last very long without an enthusiastic group of volunteers--there's just too much to be done. We have been finding that out the hard way lately in WTFDA, with two or three people doing the work that was, at one time, done by as many as four or five--and it begins to show, with supply orders taking longer to process, and too many club operations depending on one member.

Recently, we had a good example of what happens when you let that kind of situation develop. Mike Hogan, who handles incoming club mail, membership records, the club reprint service, and types up the VUD mailing labels, as well as processing other WTFDA data, took his first trip away from "WTFDA HQ" since attending the 1981 club convention at Oklahoma City. In his absence, in effect, it seemed to many members as if WTFDA had disappeared. As a result, incoming orders couldn't be processed, and two VUD editions didn't arrive until late in December.

This situation was unfortunate, because it developed about the same time we announced that we were going to put the VUD together in Buffalo from now on. Perhaps, it could have been avoided if we had moved earlier, but that was not possible.

You may recall November's FEEDBACK, where we told you about the problems we've been having with the U.S.P.S. Well, we didn't tell you everything. What we have been able to find out so far almost seems unbelievable.

The problem, at least much of it, seems to be at Chicago's South Suburban mail distribution center. WTFDA's mail is not the only complaint they've had to deal with. Stories of delayed or damaged items passing through the center apparently are nothing new, and some fairly important items have been lost. Mike's employer, an insurance firm, has also reported the type of problems we've come up against. Postal authorities are investigating, and it would seem that our decision to start having the bulletin printed in the Buffalo area, where it's edited, came at the right time.

All this is related. With Mike freed of the duties centered around the monthly mailing, things should start to move faster. When? Good question--we hope to have an answer for you soon. Already, this issue has been delayed. We had hope to include a membership list in it, as is traditional for January. We can't--it was delayed in the mail.

TELEVISION NEWS

FINAL RULES, ESTABLISHING A NEW LOW POWER TELEVISION SERVICE

The following is a review of the final rules of the FCC, as published in the Federal Register, May 18, 1982, pages 21468-21528. (with a few corrections of the text published July 14, 1982, pages 30495-30496.)

I. HISTORY OF BC DOCKET NO. 78-253, AN INQUIRY INTO THE FEASIBILITY OF LOW POWER TV

Prior to the FCC's Notice of Inquiry, there have been several instances of translators having been given waivers, authorizing program origination via video cassette, and subscription service. These instances illustrated the viability of a low power service. Citing various recent study reports, petitions, and suggestions urging an expanded role for translators, the Notice of Inquiry asked, "What role may low power television stations and translator stations play in delivering programming to the public?" The Notice set six decision criteria as a framework for developing their initial policy: (1) Public need for program diversity; (2) Spectrum requirements; (3) Interference to communications services; (4) Media competition and economic impact; (5) Low power/translator economic viability and ownership; and (6) Impact on Commission resources and service implementation delays.

The inquiry was concluded two years later with a Staff Report, which served as a backdrop for a Notice of Proposed Rule Making, in which comments were invited on a series of fairly explicit proposals for a new low power service, permitting operation on any UHF or VHF channel, up to 100 watts for VHF and 1000 watts for UHF, operation on a secondary, noninterfering basis to full-service stations. Until rules were established, the FCC would continue to process translator applications and low-power waivers.

But that turned out to be a mistake, as the importance of that sixth decision criteria became realized. The most notable problem arose when over 7000 applications were filed with the FCC in a short time, causing the FCC to put a freeze on translator application processing. Without precise standards to discern which applications were mutually exclusive, it was impossible to determine which applications were exclusive. The FCC then issued the Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making, published in the 8/21/81 Federal Register, proposing a prohibited contour overlap mode of processing, which could be effective that it would relieve the FCC staff of a great deal of paperwork, and lay a great deal of the burden on computers. (This method is discussed in detail in the 11/81 FCC TV NEWS)

The United States Congress, meanwhile, had their own idea of how to unjam the backlog of

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applications, as well as eliminate the long delays in processing mutually exclusive applications for full-service broadcast stations. Congress amended the Communications Act to allow the FCC to select among competing applications by means of random selection, or lottery. But the FCC rejected that proposal, feeling that the experience gained, as well as the new method for determining exclusivity, should be sufficient to process applications efficiently.

II. OVERVIEW

The first issue is: should program diversity be regulated? The FCC had determined that program content should be left up to the discretion of the broadcaster, based upon the mandates of the marketplace. The FCC is reluctant to mandate the types and amounts of material to be broadcast, but does feel that low power stations are likely to provide program diversity without regulation.

Another issue involves spectrum utilization and brings into issue the second and third decision criteria: Spectrum requirements and Interference to communications services. There are four areas of communications services at issue here. FULL SERVICE TELEVISION will still be protected from interference, while low power stations and translators will be given secondary status. Under this status, a low power station must yield to facilitate increases of existing full service stations or to new full service stations. LAND MOBILE services operating within the UHF band are equally protected from interference. The FCC feels that AUXILIARY BROADCAST SERVICES, such studio-transmitter links, intercity relays, using microwave frequencies can co-exist with low power use of those frequencies. CABLE and MDS SYSTEMS use of broadcast frequencies do not preclude the use of those frequencies by other authorized broadcast users, so they will need to adapt to an environment in which low power stations use the radio spectrum. The FCC feels that the MDS and cable services will be able to adapt to the presence of low power television.

A third issue involves ownership criteria, and relates to the fourth and fifth decision criteria. The FCC has no fear that low power television will have a competitively destructive impact on existing broadcast, cable, or microwave services, but does question whether or not, in the light of those competitive services, low power television may be viable at all. By permitting existing licensees to engage in low power ventures, their experience in the broadcast industry will help to establish a competitive low power service that can provide program alternatives to full service stations and cable systems.

The sixth decision criteria proved to be the most critical and troublesome of all, and had its impact on the issue involving the manner of processing applications and designating applications to consolidated hearings.

TELEVISION NEWS - page 2

JANUARY, 1983

The FCC is not yet proposing to lift the freeze on new applications, but is meanwhile organizing all existing applications into two cutoff lists, and is breaking down the processing of applications into several phases, beginning with the most rural applications. When the freeze is lifted, it will be at first only for anybody wishing to fill an application for a low power station which would be mutually exclusive with a previous application. The processing of applications will be time consuming, and the FCC is not yet ruling out the possibility of resorting to the lottery system of choosing between mutually exclusive applications.

III. ISSUES RELATING TO CHANNEL ALLOCATION

A. Spectrum Priority. The FCC intends to keep low power stations on a secondary basis to full power stations in terms of spectrum priority, but will not cater to full power licensees' fears of competition from low power stations. Secondary status means that (1) a low power station will not be authorized which could produce a certain level of interference to existing full service stations; (2) an authorized low power station which does produce objectionable interference to a full service broadcast station must either modify its facilities to eliminate that interference or cease operation; (3) a low power station that would cause interference in connection with a full service station with a proposed increase or modification of its facilities, or with a proposed new full service station, must eliminate interference or cease operating. A low power station suspected of causing interference to a full service station is not required to cease operation until it can be proven to be the cause of interference. The FCC foresees no interference conflicts with full service stations if an applicant's low power station is to be at least the following distances in the chart below:

Full service station is...	miles
VHF	
co-channel non-offset	210
co-channel offset	150
± one channel (adjacent)	90
UHF	
co-channel non-offset	210
co-channel offset	150
± one channel (adjacent)	75
± 2, 3, 4, 5 channels	20
± 7 channels	60
- 14 channels	70
- 15 channels	75

It is possible that, with a full service station using full power or unusually high antenna, that greater mileage separations may be necessary to avoid interference.

B. Distance Separations. Some responses to the FCC's proposed rules urged a rigid set of mileage separation standards to govern between low power stations, and some even suggested a table of assignments for low power. But the FCC declined to do so, feeling that the protected contour criteria already established is much more spectrally efficient, and that marketplace sovereignty should determine

an efficient allocation of spectrum space.

C. Noncommercial Reservations. Various educational interests urged educational assignments be reserved, but the FCC comments that there are still many vacant educational assignments, and that the present table of assignments was designed to provide sufficient coverage by noncommercial stations.

D. Channel Selection. Cable companies would want low power television limited to the UHF channels, and land mobile concerns want channels 4, 5, 7, 14-20 to be made unavailable to low power. But the FCC responds that spectrum reallocation is not a factor in this proceeding. The FCC will not be requiring that applicants certify that the channel they select are the ones least likely to cause interference to existing services. The FCC is eliminating the rule that prohibits VHF translators in all-UHF markets, and the rules which prohibit UHF stations from operating VHF translators on unassigned channels in distant markets.

E. Maximum Power Limits. While some respond to the FCC favored increasing the existing maximum powers for translators, the FCC agreed with those who thought the maximum power should stay as is. Power limits for VHF translators will continue to be 10 watts, except for 100 watt translators and low power stations operating on an assigned channel. Maximum power for UHF translators and low power stations will be 1000 watts.

F. Full Service Protected Contour. The Further Notice indicated that the FCC intended to use the Grade B contour as the full service protected contour, but invited comments on the feasibility of protecting service received from full service stations in areas outside the Grade B contour. Cox Broadcasting Corporation suggested a full service contour seven dB below the Grade B contour, that low power stations would be required to protect. American Christian Television Stations suggested protection of full service stations beyond the Grade B contour in areas where they are significantly viewed. AGK Communications suggested protection beyond the Grade B contour in communities which are within the area of dominant influence. CBS proposed protecting service beyond the Grade B contour on a complaint basis. Many parties felt that the Grade B contour was an appropriate limit of protection. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting went the other direction, noting that even full service stations are not required to protect each other's Grade B contour. The FCC does not intend to deviate from the basic translator interference rule in Section 74.703 (a) and (b), that any service from a full service station is to be protected from interference by a translator, even beyond where the full service station provides reliable service or would be predicted to be received. The Grade B contour is still the most realistic standard in automating application processing, but if a well-documented complaint of interference by a low power station to a full service station is sent to the FCC, it could be a ground for corrective action against the low power sta-

tion. In a sense, the FCC is taking up the suggestion of CBS, but is not adopting any hard and fast rules to determine where regular reception occurs.

G. Low Power Protected Contour. The comments sent to the FCC focused primarily on the FCC's proposed 84 dBu contour, but this was considered too high by nearly all of those who commented. Values of 70 dBu and 74 dBu were suggested. The FCC adopted the 74 dBu figure, feeling that it was a reasonable compromise. The FCC is also adopting its originally proposed protected contours for VHF low power and translator stations: 62 dBu for channels 2-6, and 68 dBu for channels 7-13.

H. Terrain Shielding. The FCC had proposed consideration of terrain shielding as a factor in low power and translator applications. It is beyond the FCC's staff capacity to evaluate individually thousands of terrain shielding claims. Also, there is insufficient information to adopt any standard method for computing a low power terrain correction factor.

I. Receiving Antenna Front-to-Back Ratio. Some comments support consideration of front-to-back ratios in determining desired-to-undesired interference ratios. But a larger number of commenters oppose this, with more persuasive arguments. Front-to-back ratios for individual antennas varied significantly from channel to channel, and there is no reasonable procedure by which a consumer can identify the antenna which will perform best in a specific situation. The FCC will maintain the traditional role of front-to-back ratios as a "safety factor," which, in some cases, may eliminate interference.

J. Offset Operation and Frequency Tolerances. Carrier offsets of +10 kHz and -10 kHz are permitted as a means of limiting or eliminating problems resulting from co-channel interference. A low power application must specify an offset if one is to be used. Stations operating on a carrier offset must abide by the 1 kHz toleration allowed by full service stations. For low power stations not operating on an offset frequency, the current frequency tolerance requirements for translators will apply.

K. D/U Ratios. A low power or translator application will not be accepted by the FCC if the ratio, measured in dB, of its field strength to that of the TV broadcast station at its protected contour fails to meet certain figures. No opposition was raised in the comments to the FCC on its proposed desired-to-undesired ratios with regard to VHF channels, and co-channel UHF channels. But there were some objections raised to the D/U ratios proposed by the "taboo" channels, which include second, third, and fourth adjacent channels, seventh and eighth adjacent channels, and fourteenth and fifteenth adjacent channels. The FCC proposals were based on the studies done by the FCC on television receivers in 1974, when problems with taboo channels were much greater than today's receivers. Because today's sets perform better, the FCC felt it could modify its proposed

D/U ratios for the taboo channels. The D/U ratio figures established by the FCC in its new rules are as follows:

Full service station is:	D/U ratio
VHF	
Co-channel non-offset	-45 dB
Co-channel offset	-28 dB
+1 (upper adjacent)	6 dB
-1 (lower adjacent)	12 dB
UHF	
Co-channel non-offset	-45 dB
Co-channel offset	-28 dB
-1 (lower adjacent)	15 dB
-14 (sound image)	23 dB
-15 (picture image)	6 dB

L. Circular Polarization. This is a recognized means of improving reception within a station's service area, commonly achieved by transmitting both a horizontally polarized and a vertically polarized component of the signal with a fixed phase relationship between the components. The vertical component does not increase the distance at which a station provides service, and does not cause interference at greater distances. Some translators have already used circular polarization. The FCC decided to allow translators and low power stations to use circular polarization.

M. Canadian and Mexican Notification. Canada is notified of 1 watt translators within 10 miles of the border, and of 10 watt VHF and 100 watt UHF translators within 20 miles of the border. Because 100 watt VHF and 1000 watt UHF translators may operate only on assigned channels from the Table of Assignments, their protection from interference from Canada is already covered under an agreement between the United States and Canada. There is as yet no protocol for notifying Mexico of translators or low power stations near their border.

N. Cable Protection. Cable organizations expressed concern about interference from low power television not only at the headend antenna, where the cable company picks up the signal from the broadcast stations, but also local pickup interference, at the television receiver. They had also suggested that low power television be limited to UHF to prevent the possibility of such interference. But the FCC agrees with other groups that argue that the potential for interference is not at all serious. The FCC states that the cable industry's unregulated use of the frequency spectrum should not exclude its use by broadcast services. The cable/low power rules originally proposed should be adequate to control potential interference problems. That is, that the low power station is responsible to correct any interference resulting from violations of the FCC's technical standards or from improper maintenance; that the cable company is responsible for correcting interference at the cable distribution system and at the subscribers' sets; and that, if the FCC unknowingly authorizes a low power station that causes serious interference to a cable television headend, the parties will be encouraged to settle the matter between themselves, in light of the first-come first-

served basis. Because the FCC has no data base on cable headend locations or stations received, there could be no way of considering cable systems when processing applications for low power stations. If there is documented submissions that a proposed low power station could cause interference, that application will be designated for a hearing.

O. Land Mobile Service. The 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference recognized the potential for land mobile radio sharing UHF channels 21-69 with broadcast television. If the United States Senate ratifies the WARC agreement, the FCC will be permitted to authorize land mobile and broadcast stations in that spectrum, and will have to take this into account when processing low power applications in and near major urban areas where the need for land-mobile is the greatest. This would be mainly within a hundred mile radius of Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, DC. Low power television will also be restricted from use of channels 16-18 in certain areas around the Gulf of Mexico to protect use of channel 17 by the Offshore Radio Telecommunications Service Operations.

P. Auxiliary Services. There are four types of auxiliary stations. The TV PICKUP STATION is used for transmitting program material from scenes of events occurring at points removed from the studios, such as news events. Low power stations are permitted to use these frequencies. The TV STL STATION (Studio-Transmitter Link) is used to transmit program material from the studio to a remote controlled transmitter; this is also permitted for use by low power stations. The TV INTERCITY RELAY STATION, used for intercity transmission of television program material and related communications for use by TV broadcast stations, is also available to low power stations. The TV TRANSLATOR RELAY STATION is used by a translator which relays a broadcast station by way of microwave relay rather than direct pickup. Low power stations may use these frequencies only when rebroadcasting a broadcast station's signals.

IV. TECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

Little comment was received by the FCC with regard to technical proposals unrelated to interference to other services, mainly because the FCC is, for the most part, maintaining its present translator standards and applying them to low power television. As far as station identification, the low power station must broadcast its station identification on the hour, as close to the beginning of the hour as possible, just as does a full service broadcast station. When rebroadcasting another station, translator rules apply, that is, offset key, amplitude modulation of the aural carrier, or multiple identification by the primary station. Low power stations not specifying a particular carrier frequency offset are required to meet the same tolerance as a translator. Those specifying an offset frequency are required to meet the 1 kHz tolerance required for full service sta-

tions. Low power stations using modulators as do translators, are required to monitor off-air signals for ten continuous minutes per day. No standards are being established for the transmitted sync pulse, blanking wave forms, color burst, or audio distortion, as incentive to maintain high-quality signals will be provided by marketplace considerations. Call letters for low power stations are the same as translator call letters, and are assigned by the FCC.

V. APPLICATIONS

The same forms used for translator applications are now also being used for low power applications. They request information on citizenship, character, and financial qualifications of the applicant, as well as technical aspects of the proposal. The FCC will continue to enforce the minimum qualifications to hold a broadcast license in the low power service. The FCC intends to maintain strict standards for acceptance of applications, even for low power. Applications with blatant defects will be rejected. Because of the FCC's limited resources and the large number of low power applications to be processed, the FCC will no longer be able to coach applicants in correcting defects. Once an application is accepted for filing, it will be placed on a cut-off list, called the "A" cut-off list. After several applications are put on the list, the list will be published, with a cut-off date, before which anybody may file a petition to deny, or a mutually exclusive application. Those mutually exclusive applications are then placed on a "B" cut-off list, published, after which petitions to deny, but no more competing applications, may be filed.

Next month: FINAL RULES, part two: Comparative Procedures and Criteria; Low Power Station Operation; Low Power Station Ownership; Programming; and Conclusion.

RETROSPECT:

THE EARLY YEARS OF COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION
Television was a long time coming. The technology was years in the development and experimental stage before it was good enough to show the public. The first public demonstration of television was at the New York World's Fair on February 26, 1939, and within a year there were over twenty stations on the air with limited authorization. Then there was the hassle of establishing common technical standards by which every station must operate. This slowed down the progress of television. Then there was World War II, which put a stop to television production so that work could be done on radar. After the war it looked as if television was given the green light, but after a few years two areas of congestion, channel four around New York and around Detroit, caused severe interference problems, causing the FCC to freeze any new television applications.

It seemed like the vast majority of communities would never get television, and people grew tired of waiting. And some people deci-

ded that they were going to do something about it. Robert J. Tarlton, an appliance dealer in Panther Valley, decided that he was going to do something about it.

Panther Valley is 75 miles northwest of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the midst of the Appalachian Mountains. The coal-mining towns of Lansford, Coaldale, Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk and Nesquehoning were situated in that valley. At the top of the mountain, residents of Summit Hill were enjoying clear signals from Philadelphia's three television stations, WPTZ, channel 3 (later WRCV-TV, now KYW-TV), WFIL-TV, channel 6 (now WPVI-TV), and WCAU-TV, channel 10. But down in Panther Valley there were no television signals. And there were no televisions. And Robert J. Tarlton wasn't selling any TV sets in his Lansford appliance store.

But after reading about master antenna systems in hotels and apartment buildings, he came up with an idea: if you can't move the mountain, then move the antenna. At the top of Summit Hill, less than a mile away, he could build an antenna tower, and run a line of cable down the mountain to Lansford, with the use of signal amplifiers like the type used in master antenna systems, to produce a strong enough signal to connect to private homes.

Carlton got in touch with the three other appliance dealers in Lansford. They weren't selling television sets, either. But the four of them agreed to try an experiment together. In September, 1950, they got hold of a truck with a forty-foot extensible tower on it, attached a television antenna, and raised the tower atop Summit Hill, and ran several hundred feet of cable from the antenna to a television set. (A signal amplifier was connected to the antenna.) The Philadelphia stations were coming in very clearly. It indicated that the idea of providing the entire town of Lansford with television by cable would work.

A local attorney joined the four appliance dealers, and they established Panther Valley Television Cable Company, Inc. With some of their own money invested, plus a loan from a bank, they built an 80-foot high tower with three separate antennas, one for each of the Philadelphia stations.

A master control amplifier unit was attached to the tower and connected to the antenna. This unit, called an MC-1, contained a six-vacuum-tube (remember them?) amplifying system for each channel used, thus not only producing high gain in tremendous amounts, but also eliminating interference from other, unwanted channels.

Electricians from the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company worked in their spare time to string cable along a line of telephone poles leading from the tower site to Lansford. 2000 feet of cable was strung from the MC-1 on the tower to a second MC-1 on a telephone pole, and another 2000 feet of cable went from there to a third MC-1 on a telephone pole just outside Lansford. Two lengths of 1500 feet each were both connected to the third MC-1, and two additional MC-1 units were

added on to the end of those cables. At various points along the cables running from the latter three MC-1 units, ADO-10 units were set (Automatic Distribution Outlets, each with the capacity to feed ten television receivers while preventing interference between them.).

The residents of Lansford were excited about the new community antenna system, and Panther Valley Television Cable Company became a success. Shortly after service had begun, the neighboring town of Coaldale wanted to be wired. Then so did Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk and Nesquehoning. The idea spread like wildfire, and over the next two decades many isolated communities all over the United States were starting their own community antenna systems.

But was Panther Valley Television Cable Company really the first community antenna system in existence? According to a 1970 treatise on cable television by E. Stratford Smith, the first cable TV system was built by L. E. Parsons, operator of radio station KAST in Astoria, Oregon. In order to get in KING, channel 5 in Seattle, Washington, 100 miles away, he put an antenna atop the John Jacob Astor Hotel in Astoria, assembled a three-tube sending unit, and extended service to the hotel lobby. That was later extended to a nearby music store, and then to other locations, until it developed as a cooperative, where each person paid \$100.00, and actually owned the cable facility extending from the preceding residence's connection to his own home.

But there is also reference to a community antenna system of some type in Dundee, Michigan, as far back as 1923.

NEXT MONTH IN RETROSPECT: We will temporarily divert from the theme of the early years of Television DX to continue where this month's article left off, dealing with community antenna and pay-TV in the years after Panther Valley's beginnings.

APPLICATIONS FOR NEW BROADCAST STATIONS
ch ERP HAAT city/state/applicant
4 100 748 Colby, KS; Sam A. Lunsway
48 908 620 Natchez, MS; Pamela K. Clark
48 3003 1000 Natchez, MS; MSLA Broadcasting
48 600 293 Natchez, MS; Signal America, Inc.
45 755 542 Lincoln, NE; Native American Communications Corporation
6 5600 1145 Alvin, TX; Chase Communications
67 3000 1147 Alvin, TX; Four Star Broadcasting
67 3296 1108 Alvin, TX; Telemedia Broadcasting
10 17.7 436 Del Rio, TX; Del Rio Communica'ns
57 639 285 Janesville, WI; J'ville Broadcast'g
20 147 1674 Casper, WY; Channel 20 Casper, Inc
28 447 1619 Oroville, CA; T.V. Tech Systems
46 2938 314 Norwell, MA; Pepsi Cola Bottling Company of Alton, Inc. (transmitter to be operated by R.C. -wbf)
17 3303 1165 Goldsboro, NC; Group H. Bc'g Corp
39 644 288 Greeneville, TN; Medium Rare, Inc
74 54.8 1025 San Juan, PR; Consumer Educational Research & Development Television Center. (There are still channel assignments above ch. 69 in various possessions of the

United States	APPLICATIONS TO MODIFY CONSTRUCTION PERMITS
32 104 967 Aguadilla, PR	45 3100 632 Montgomery, AL; WMC-TV
26 5.4 104 Ponce, PR	3 67 2526 Glenwood Springs, CO; KTWC (this application, including a proposed studio relocation, was rejected by the FCC. It was resubmitted without the proposed studio relocation)
3 73.0 1746 Charlotte Amalie, PR in San Juan	19 3036 1836 Jacksonville, NC; WUNM-TV
26 500 1555 Chicago, IL; Telecasting, Inc.	47 1197 1400 Tulsa, OK; KBJH
44 4260 1420 Chicago, IL; Monroe Communicat's	26 501 660 Green Bay, WI; WLRE
58 55 1078 Caguas, PR; Community TV of Cag.	40 2259 1474 Anderson, SC; WAIM-TV (to modify a CP to change facilities; this station is on the air.)
36 5000 970 Cape Coral, FL; Florida Family Broadcasting, Ltd.	44 1314 1037 Evansville, IN; WAFV
35 1987 656 Fort Walton Beach, FL; Hilton Organizations, Inc.	27 2000 1680 West Point, MS; WWSB-TV

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT MODIFICATIONS GRANTED
(* = stations already on the air)
26 n.c. n.c. Wilmington, NC; Wilmington Telecasters, Inc. (change from ch29)
24 1318 1673 * San Bernardino, CA; KCVR-TV
51 1500 923 Ocala, FL; WBSB
47 1350 1000 Lansing, MI; WFSL-TV
20 5000 1807 * Houston, TX; KTXH
26 501 660 * Green Bay, WI; WLRE
45 3100 632 Montgomery, AL; WMC-TV
9 316 1088 Hays, KS; KOOD (change from channel 14.)

APPLICATION MODIFIED
67 5000 1960 Houston, TX; Patricia B. Steele (change from ch. 61; change from Alvin, Texas)
CONSTRUCTION PERMITS GRANTED FOR NEW STATIONS
13 32.8 373 Fairbanks, AK; Alaska 13 Corp.
47 9.92 350 Rochester, MN; L.E.O. Broadcast'g
17 665 179 Bartlesville, OK; Lea County Television, Inc.
42 84 979 San German, PR; Gos Broadcasting
33 1200 1020 Miami, FL; Miami STV, Inc.
14 2512 2688 Boise, ID; Sterling Associates
51 254 372 Hopkinsville, KY; Doxa Communications, Inc.
40 4.21 2807 Fajardo, PR; Ana G. Mendez Educational Foundation
16 90 1123 Mayaguez, PR; Ramon Rodriguez Nieves

APPLICATIONS DISMISSED BY THE FCC
* Tucson, AZ; ch. 27; Roman Catholic Church Diocese of Tucson.
* Bozeman, MT; ch. 7; Tri-B Broadcasting.
* Portland, OR; ch. 30; Commonwealth Foundation for Public Broadcasting
* Nashville, TN; ch. 30; American Television and Communications Corporation; Carolina Christian Broadcasting, Inc.; Choice of Tennessee; Consolidated Broadcasting Corporation; Domedia of Tennessee; Golden West Broadcasters; Tillis Nashville Television, Inc.; T.S. T.V. Inc.

FACILITIES CHANGES GRANTED BY THE FCC
(As of this month, stations will be listed under a separate heading when changes are made, with more detail given.)
23 1191 4130 Albuquerque, NM; KNAT
14 1216 1137 Oklahoma City, OK; KTBO-TV
2 35.5 2185 Klamath Falls, OR; KOTI
40 490 n.c. Greensburg, PA; WPCB-TV
17 2340 1160 Nashville, TN; WZTV
4 100 1563 El Paso, TX; KDEC-TV

CHANGES IN EXISTING POWER AND ANTENNA
* WABG-TV, ch. 6; Greenwood, MS; began 10/25 with 100 kw ERP; 1960' HAAT; 2000' AG; 2115'

ASL; TL 2.3 miles northeast of city limits near Inverness.

* WBAK-TV, ch. 38, Terre Haute, IN; began 10/28/82; 1030 kw ERP; 972' HAAT; 996' AG; 1541' ASL.

* WOC-TV, ch. 6, Davenport, IA; 100 kw ERP; 1342' HAAT; 1383' AG; 2049' ASL; coordinates 41°32'49"; 90°28'35".

* KEZI-TV, ch. 9, Eugene, OR, limited PTA for 316 kw ERP; 1769' HAAT; 496' AG; 2604' ASL; TL to Coburg Ridge, 7 miles northeast of Eugene; coordinates 44°06'57"; 122°59'57".

* WIXO-TV, ch. 19; LaCrosse, WI; began 11/4; 625 kw ERP; 1140' HAAT; 814' AG; 2049' ASL.

CALL LETTER APPLICATIONS: NEW STATIONS

C.L. CH CITY/STATE/APPLICANT
 WSCT 56 Melbourne, FL; Broadcast Production & Management Corporation
 KXLT 47 Rochester, MN; L.E.O. Broadcasting
 KRLR 21 Las Vegas, NV; Dress Media, Inc.
 WNDS 50 Derry, NH; CTV of Derry, Inc.
 KTGC 21 Nederland, TX; Texas Gulf Communications, Inc.
 KLDH 49 Topeka, KS; Mid America Broadcasting of Topeka, Inc.
 WFDG 28 New Bedford, MA; Metrovision, Inc.
 KXLT 47 Rochester, MN; L.E.O. Broadcasting
 WFYZ 39 Murfreesboro, TN; Channel 39 of Murfreesboro, Inc.
 KTCO 14 Boulder, CO; Boulder Telecasting
 WIIM-TV 8 Iron Mountain, MI; John R. Powley
 KONY 10 Thief River Falls, MN; Olmstead Enterprises, Inc.
 WKCH-TV 43 Knoxville, TN; Knoxville Family TV

CALL LETTER APPLICATIONS: CHANGE EXISTING

WFTB 8 Tampa, FL; WFLA-TV
 WINT-TV 55 Crossville, TN; WCPT-TV
 WAIA 40 Anderson, SC; WAIM-TV
 KCWS 3 Glenwood Springs, CO; KTWC

CALL LETTERS GRANTED: NEW STATIONS

KCVT 30 Shawnee, OK; Canadian Valley TV
 WUHX-TV 49 Norfolk, VA; Focus-Tidewater, Inc.
 WJKA 29 Wilmington, NC; Wilmington Telecasters, Inc.
 KPRR-TV 14 Honolulu, HI; Pacific Rim Broadc'g
 WLIG 55 Riverhead, NY; Life Broadcasting Network, Inc.
 WWQI 25 LaCrosse, WI; Quarterview, Inc.

CALL LETTERS GRANTED: CHANGE EXISTING

WMKW-TV 30 Memphis, TN; WBAH
 WVNY 22 Burlington, VT-Plattsburgh, NY;
 WEZF-TV

CHANGES IN STATION IDENTIFICATION APPLIED FOR

* KTM-TV, ch. 23, Minneapolis, MN, to ID as Minneapolis-St. Paul

* KOIN-TV, ch. 6, Portland, OR, to ID as Portland, Ore.-Vancouver, Wash.

CHANGE IN STATION IDENTIFICATION GRANTED

* WTVJ, ch. 4, Miami, FL, to ID as Miami-Fort Lauderdale.

CHANGES IN THE TABLE OF CHANNEL ASSIGNMENTS

* Farwell, TX: add 18+
 * Marshfield, WI: add 39-
 * Wilmington, NC: delete 29z; add 26+ (also, construction permit for Wilmington Telecasters is modified to specify channel 26. This change was requested by Wilmington Telecast-

ers in order to relocate its transmitter to a more desirable site without short-spacing. This new assignment will require a site restriction of 16.8 miles southeast of Wilmington.)

Further note on Farwell, TX assignment: any transmitter site would be restricted to 1.5 miles north of Farwell to avoid short-spacing to channel 18 in Midland, TX.

NEW STATIONS ON THE AIR

* WBLN, ch. 43, Bloomington-Normal, Illinois, began 10/18/82; 1200 kw max ERP; 1070 kw Hor.; circular polarization; 1349' HAAT; 1065' AG; 1805' ASL; TL 1 mile NW of Congerville; 40°47'37"; 89°12'56". Address: Grace Communications Corp., 1328 E. Empire, Bloomington, IL, 61701.

* WLJC-TV, ch. 65, Beattyville, Kentucky, began 10/18/82; 93.1 kw ERP; 422' HAAT; 325' AG; 1393' ASL; TL 2.4 miles north of Route 11 in Beattyville; 37036'24"; 83°41'13". Address: Hour of Harvest, Inc., Route 11, Beattyville, KY, 41311.

* KJTV, ch. 14, Amarillo, Texas, began 10/29; 126 kw ERP Max.; 113 kw Hor. (circular polarization); 810' HAAT; 815' AG; 4278' ASL; TL 5 miles north of city limits on US 287; coordinates 35°18'55"; 101°50'03". Address: Ray Moran, Box 15610, Amarillo, TX, 79105.

* KAYU-TV, ch. 28, Spokane, Washington, began 10/31/82; ERP=888 kw, according to the original construction permit, but 1198.4 kw according to an application to modify construction permit. No record yet of that modification having been granted. 2000' HAAT; 823' AG, 4299' ASL; TL 3 miles SE of Spokane on Krell Hill (about 1/4 mile from KHQ-TV tower, which calls the area Tower Mountain); coordinates: 47°34'44"; 117°01'46". Address: KAYU-TV Partners Ltd., Box 8115, Spokane, WA, 99202.

* KTXH, ch. 20, Houston, Texas, began 11/7. Construction permit calls for 5000 kw maxERP, 1230 kw Hor. (circular polarization); 1070' HAAT; 1202' AG; 1238' ASL; TL on Alvin-Friendwood Road, 3 miles NNE of Alvin; coordinates: 29°27'57"; 95°13'23". Application to modify construction permit (no record yet of it having been granted) calls for 5000 kw maxERP, 2275 kw visual; 1807' HAAT; 1971' AG; 2049' ASL; TL 0.6 mile east of Missouri City Boundary; coordinates 29°34'34"; 95°30'36".

Address: Channel 20 Enterprises, 8950 Kirby Drive, Houston, TX, 77054.

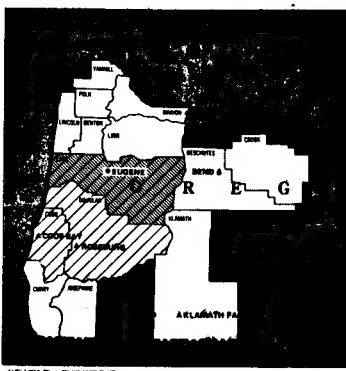
* KOWI, ch. 5, Lander-Riverton, WY, began sometime in November, 1982. 100 kw ERP; 272' HAAT; 182.8' AG. Address: The Chrysostom Corporation, Box 170, Casper, WY, 82602. I hope to have more information next month.

* WUNM-TV, ch. 19, Jacksonville, NC, is apparently on the air. See notes on Construction Permit Modifications Granted.

CONSOLIDATED HEARINGS

* Kingston, New York; channel 63; Ulster County Communications Corporation; Woodstock Broadcast Group, Inc.
 * Hobbs, New Mexico; channel 29; Hobbs Family Television; Lea County Television, Inc.

KMTR
 TV16 EUGENE SPRINGFIELD



The "Total Service Area" of this station is shown in white on the accompanying map. Where appropriate, the "Area of Dominant Influence" is indicated by coarse cross-hatching and the "Area of the Home County Rating Area" by fine cross-hatching.

KMTR TELEVISION

MAILING ADDRESS:
 P.O. BOX 7365, EUGENE, OR 97401

STREET ADDRESS:
 3825 INTERNATIONAL COURT, SPRINGFIELD, OR 97477

TELEPHONE: (503) 746 1600

TWX: 510 597 0366

CHANNEL 16 (482 488 MHZ)
 MAX VIS ERP: 1854 97 KW
 MAX AUF ERP: 370 99 KW

NETWORK AFFILIATION: NBC

PERSONNEL

PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER: ROBERT W. DAVIS
 GENERAL SALES MANAGER: CAM WILSON
 PROGRAM DIRECTOR: JUDITH E. BELL
 CONTROLLER: CAROL B. WILLIAMS
 CHIEF ENGINEER: PAUL E. BRANDENBURG
 LEGAL COUNSEL: FISHER, WAYLAND, COOPER & LEADER
 WASHINGTON, DC

MORE INFORMATION ON NEW TELEVISION STATIONS

Beginning with this month's column, I hope to regularly include some spotlights on the new television stations. Above is some promotional material from KMTR, channel 16 in Eugene, Oregon.

I also received information from KDOC-TV, "Dynamic Orange County," channel 16 in Anaheim, California. Its general manager, Jack Latham, has been in broadcasting for several years. In 1954, he had worked for channel 5 in Los Angeles when it had the experimental call letters W6XYZ. There, he wrote, produced and anchored the first news broadcast in Los Angeles. From 1954 to 1970, he was a familiar face and voice on channel 4 news and NBC news. In 1970, he built radio station KLEI in Hawaii. He started out with Golden Orange Broadcasting, Inc., as a consultant, but became the station's general manager about two

months before KDOC-TV went on the air. Jack Latham describes his goals for KDOC-TV in this manner: "Finally, there is a station that will pay attention to Orange County.... We're going to cover Orange County like it has never been covered before. So far, Los Angeles stations only cover us when there is a murder, fire, or rape."

On the technical side of KDOC-TV, the engineers of Golden Orange have been working for seven years, conducting extensive tests on three different mountain tops, before they found a superior location for their signals: On Sunset Ridge near Mount Baldy in the San Bernardino Mountains. The studios at 1730 South Clementine Street were sold to Golden Orange by Melodyland Christian Center, which had closed its church-run library. The signals will cover Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, a large part of Los Angeles County, and as far south as Vista, San Diego County (see cover of this month's VUD).

As an independent station, KDOC-TV has a full schedule of syndicated programs and movies, but is putting stress on coverage of local events. The station offered free television time to any candidate whose name would appear on the ballot, running for state, congressional, and legislative offices in Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

FORUM

Here is a clear-cut example of the UHF handicap. Despite the fact that WCAU-TV, channel 10 and WKBS-TV, channel 48 both transmit from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this letter was printed in the 11/7/82 television section of the Philadelphia Inquirer, written by a resident of that city: "I liked Richard Simmons' show when it was on channel 10 at 9:30 a.m. Since it has been moved to channel 48, I have missed it very much because my television doesn't have any foreign stations." Anyway, let's get back to reality.

Mike Reid reports on some channel changes in Canada. CBLT-8, Kitchener, Ontario, dropped from channel 76 to 61. CBEFT, Windsor, Ontario, dropped from ch. 78 to 54. CITY-TV, channel 79, was given a three-year renewal in 1981 so it doesn't need to change to channel 41 until 1984.

From Bill Draeb: WFRV-TV, ch. 5, and WLUK, ch. 11, both in Green Bay, WI, are also giving a station ID superimposed over programming 15 minutes before and after each hour, as is WBAY, ch. 2. WBAY, by the way, shut off its channel 8 translator in Sheboygan. WCGV, ch. 24 in Milwaukee, was off 11/10-11, when Bill wrote to me, and he wonders if it is off for good. Nothing definite on that yet.

Ronald Purdue reports that KXLI, channel 41 in St. Cloud, Minnesota, went on the air on 11/24/82. (Technical information on that will appear next month, but they are operating on either 3845 kw, or if they got their construction permit modified, 2770 kw. Antenna is 1470 feet HAAT.) KXLI seems to be broadcasting a lot of syndicated programs already being shown on the Minneapolis stations. Ron thinks KXLI might not last too long. I suspect he's right.

WESTERN TV-DX

January 1983

Fred McCormack
Box 5221
State University Sta.
Fargo, ND 58105

Deadline: 2-4-83

Reports to this column have become mostly non-existent of late. There was no November column due to no reporters, and this time only one report besides my own. The main news in this part of the country is not DX, but the start up of new television stations.

In order to attempt the equalizing of the work loads of the TV DX editors, starting immediately, reporters in the states of ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN should report to this column.

I hope to see a lot of reports coming from those of you in the new states and of course from everyone to the west.

New _____ New Mode _____ Tentative - t Unidentified - unid

Ronald Purdue, Route #1, Box 224, Byron, MN 55920

October 1982	26 tr 0714 WIFR 23 IL 194	November 1982
6 gw 1255 WFBT 29 MN 71	(KIMA-23 Mpls. off)	21 tr 0930 WTVV 18 WI 237
20 tr 1823 KDIN 11 IA 178	0717 KDUB 40(WI) 145	0940 WTVV 17 IL 218
		24 gw 2106 KXLI 41 MN 104

Not much DX in the past two months. Only two new stations worth noting. They are WFBT-29 in Minneapolis and KXLI-41 in St. Cloud, MN. KXLI seems to have a poor program schedule. They are "stealing" other syndicated programs of WCCO-4, KMSP-9, WTCN-11, and WFBT-29 right in their own Minneapolis-St. Paul market.

Don't expect KXLI to be on for long. I expect KXLI to fall victim to the "UHF Handicap" just as has happened to WAC-53 in Atlantic City last summer.

I also expect KIMA will be on for a long time to come. (In the Nov. 1982 VUD, I thought they wouldn't be on for long). They are now running SPECTRUM Sports on certain nights and have over 20,000 subscribers.

Does anyone know when channel 25 in Lacrosse, WI will go on? If so, drop me a line. Transmitter will be 2 miles east of Hokah, MN.

Well, that'll wrap up another report. I wish a HAPPY DX-FULL NEW YEAR. Remember, may the 1983 DX year now roll in. See you in 30, 73's.

Fred McCormack, 135 Prairiewood Drive, Fargo, ND 58103

CDT/CST

October 5, 1982 - First logging of WFBT-29, Minneapolis # 2111, primarily via lightning scatter - running full color bars with ID. They began full schedule the following day. (215 miles)

November 8, 1982 - Surprise tropo opening to the Chicago area. No ID's seen, but the following programming was unlike to come from elsewhere:

Ch 32 - movie Ch 44 - STV
Ch 38 - religious Ch 66 - STV

Reasonably good in color at tune in # 1942, but gone in 15-30 minutes.

November 17, 1982 - First logging of K30AF, Alexandria, MN # 0600. They are a new LPTV and, at the time seen, were running a character generated display of information alternating with ads for area merchants and local announcements. A current weather condition summary was at the bottom of the screen and date and time at the top. The name of the information service was ECHO-VISION 30. (95 miles)

November 24, 1982 - First logging of KXLI, St. Cloud, MN # 1932. It was their first broadcast day, and at that time they were running the K41 Prime Time Movie (Dr. Strangelove). They have a potent signal and have been viewable here, though usually snowy, most of the time. (180 miles)

EASTERN TV-DX

January 1983

William J. Draeb
Ellis St. R.R.#2
Kewaunee, WI
54216

Deadline: 1st

Steve Sprachman: 3939 Eve Drive, Seaford, NY 11783

The month of October has provided me with some trop, plenty of political work and a mystery. I'll start with the mystery. Thursday, Oct. 28, I received a channel 59. It was on at least 1 1/2 hrs, showing a video tape of a program called "University Lab". (This is a program that is usually shown on WNYC-31). It lasted about 25 minutes and then repeated again and again. No I.D. at any point of the time I watched. It wasn't W59AA New Haven. Could it have been WTVU-59 New Haven, testing? (It came from the direction of New Haven. The picture was snowy but steady and it was reception that I'd expect for 50 mi.) Could it have been a pirate station? Does anyone have any ideas? (I don't know but I would say it's probably WTVU-59-wd) In the mean time I'll try to solve this mystery.

There has been some slight trop here; relogs of Boston, Connecticut, Philadelphia, and Salisbury, MD stations. Since most of my time has been spent working for local political candidates (Democrats of course), I probably missed the best openings.

That's about it for now. Since this will be seen in January or February, I wish every one a happy new year. (It probably won't be read until March if the late VUD situation isn't straightened out. It's now the last week in Nov. and I haven't gotten my Oct. VUD yet.-wd)

Jeff Wolf: 1131 University Blvd. W., Apt. 701, Silver Spring, MD 20902 EDT

May 1982	May 1982	May 1982
3 Tr 0800 W81AL VA 88	18 Tr 0730 WUNK-25 NC	31 Es 1530 Cuba-3
5 Es 1930 Cuba-3 t	0828 W75AP VA	1600 WPHT-2 FL 900
6 Tr 0625 WSPA-43 PA	W73AS VA	
0700 WXTV-41 NJ 196	W77AE VA 176 June 1982	
W35AB PA	W81AL VA 88 7 Es 1811 muf 93.1	
0732 WUNK-25 NC 244	0829 W81AG VA 1927 KFDX-3 TX	
11 Es 2200 KJRH-2 OK t	Danville(WCVE) KOET-3 OK t	
14 Tr 0915 Cleveland U's	0830 WCVE-23, WCWV-8 Es 1830 CBWFT-3 MB t	
293	57, (local like) 12 Es 0250 United-3;	
0916 WPXI-11, WPCB	0840 WCTI-12 NC ABC, KTVK or KEYT tent.	
-40, WFGH-53, WTVV	Florence, SC V's muf ch.4.	
-33, WNEO-45.	and U's Tr 0600 WCTI-12 NC 269	
15 Tr 0605 WCTI-12 NC 269	WUNJ-39 NC 336 0615 NC chs.7,22,28.	
WITN-7 NC 257	0905 cci from W65AQ?	0700 W6+AD VA
0630 W25AA translating WPDE-15	and W48-?, Tan-	WLO-25 SC t
1000 WXL-12 NC 263	gier, VA 0740 WPCQ-36 NC 332	0850-0930 WSNL-67 NY
Es 1755 KATC-3 LA 1000	2345 WNJB-58 NJ 172 WLVI-39 PA	WLVI-39 PA
1800 KJRH-2 OK " 19 Tr 0830 WLW-21 NY 218	WXTV-41 196	SC chs.13,15,23.
1815 Cuba-2 and 3	WVIT-30 CT	NC chs.25,39,40.
1900 WPHT-2 FL 900	WXNE-25 MA 371	
1940 Cuba-6 t	WLVI-56 MA " 13 Es 1230 Cuba-3	
2000 KTAL-6 LA	WABC-7 NY 200 1300 WEDU-3 FL	
Shreveport	WITN-7 NC t 0720 " "	WPHT-2 FL
WDSU-6 LA t	0130 WNAC-7 MA t 14 Es 0720	
muf to 88.1	(now WNEV-wd) 0730 Cuba-3	
2200 WBRZ-2 LA 950	0230 WOR-9 NY 200 0827 KARD-3 KS 1050	
0100 WBRE-28 PA	0243 WXTV-41 NJ(NY) 0910 KJRH-2 OK	
0659 WLFL-22 NC	0735 WBRE-28 PA CUBA-2	
Raleigh	Es 0830 WPHT-2 FL 1000 WEDU-3 FL	
W35AB PA	0900 Cuba-2 15 Es 1910 KTV-2 MO	
0725 WVIT-30 CT 283	1705 muf ch.4 1945 muf ch.5	
24Es	1730 CBWFT-3 MB t 17 Es 2103 KATC-3 LA	
WTV-51 PA	2000 KTVS-3 CO 18 Es 0830 WBRZ-2 LA	
18 Tr 0638 WPHT-28 NC 251	Sterling 1100 Cuba-3	
(local quality)	2036 KHTX-3 TX 1230 WTHS-2 FL	
WLFL-22 NC	WTV-11 NC 246 KIII-3 TX 1317 19 Tr 0430 NYC chs.7,11	
WTVD-11 NC 246	WGFT-48 NC 27 Tr 0455-0600 NYC chs. Es 1910 WPHT-2 FL 900	
WGFT-48 NC 24	7,9,11 & 41. Cuba-3	
0658 W64AO VA	0858 WWAC-53 NJ 1930 WEDU-3 FL	
Charlottesville (WESV)		

Eastern TV-DX

June 1982

20 Es 0830 WPHT-2 FL
0845 WESH-2 FL
23 Es 1100 WTHS-2 FL
1230 Cuba-3
25 Es 1200 " United on 2 &
3 until 2300.
26 Es 1000 KTBS-3 LA 983
1030 KPRC-2 TX
WBZ-2 LA
1130 KTAL-6 LA t August 1982
1215 KTVY-4 OK
Oklahoma City 14 Es 1030 muf ch.3
1235 KJRH-2 OK
1300 KARD-3 KS
1330 KMTV-3 NE 950
30 Es 1130 Cuba-3
1400 KJRH-2 OK t

Wolf; continued--

July 1982
6 Tr 0600 WLFL-22 NC
0930 WPDE-15 SC
8 Tr 0745 WPCQ-36 NC
9 Es 1330 Cuba-3
1400 Cuba-2
WPBT-2 FL t
2000 WESH-2 FL t
2100 WEDU-3 FL
11 Es 2030 United-3; CBC

January 1983

September 1982
13 Tr 0525 WITN-7 NC
WNCT-9 NC 243
0536 WXII-12 NC
WCTI-12 NC
0730 WLIW-21 NY 218
0800 WUNJ-39 NC
2230 WNJT-52 NJ
WNJB-58 NJ
WLIW-21 NY
to WSNL-67 NY
WFMZ-69 PA
WLVT-39 PA
WNYC-31 NY t
2245 WLVI-56 MA t
2300 WEDN-53 CT t
14 Tr 0500 WNCT-9 NC
WOR-9 NY
0530 WABC-7 NY 200
WITN-7 NC 257
WPIX-11 NY
0725 WLVT-39 PA
(zero cci)
18 Tr 0730 WLIW-21 NY
22 Tr 0530 WITN-7 NC
WNCT-9 NC
United-68; xlt?
W6400 VA
Es 1230 KTCA-2 MN 867
WBAY-2 WI t
0755 WLIW-21 NY
0930 WJTM-45 NC 273
WGTC-48 NC
5 Es 1100 Cuba-3 t
6 Tr 0100 WITN-7 NC
WABC-7 NY
0230 WBFT-13 SC 349
0330 WOR-9 NY 200 September 1982
WPIX-11 NY " 6 Tr 0645 WKBN-27 OH 238
0346 WNHC-4 NY " WYTV-33 OH "
0447 WTNH-8 CT 261 10 Tr 0705 WHMC-23 SC 373
WPVI-6 PA 0900 WUW-39 NC 336
0505 WECT-6 NC t 2230 WGGT-48 NC
0525 WCTI-12 NC 11 Tr 0015 WOLO-25 SC 411
WNCT-9 NC 0710 WHMC-23 SC
(like a local) 1930 NJ chs.23,65;
0535-0600 WSET-13 VA strong.
WKFT-40 NC 12 Tr 2325 WNJT-52 NJ
WVIT-30 CT 283 13 Tr 0400 WABC-7 NY

January 1983

September 1982
13 Tr 0525 WITN-7 NC
WNCT-9 NC 243
0536 WXII-12 NC
WCTI-12 NC
0730 WLIW-21 NY 218
0800 WUNJ-39 NC
2230 WNJT-52 NJ
WNJB-58 NJ
WLIW-21 NY
to WSNL-67 NY
WFMZ-69 PA
WLVT-39 PA
WNYC-31 NY t
2245 WLVI-56 MA t
2300 WEDN-53 CT t
14 Tr 0500 WNCT-9 NC
WOR-9 NY
0530 WABC-7 NY 200
WITN-7 NC 257
WPIX-11 NY
0725 WLVT-39 PA
2 Tr 1035 Cleveland U's
293
Pittsburgh chs.40,53
WUHQ-41 MI t
WAKR-23 OH 278
WNOC-45 OH 238
WTVS-56 MI
1045 WIHT-31 MI t
3 Tr 0200 WKBN-27 OH
0207 Pittsburgh U's;
chs.22,40,53
WFL-22 NC
0830 cci over WCVE-
23.
4 Tr 1030 WCLQ-61 OH
15 Es 1900 KJRH-2 OK 1000
1930 WPBT-2 FL 900

Eastern TV-DX

November 1982

5 Tr 0635 WTVQ-36 KY 473
6 Tr 1930 KIDL-30 MO 432
KOZK-21 MO 589
1952 WTVQ-36 KY 473
WKLE-46 KY " 17 Tr 0718 WKMR-38 KY 487
7 Tr 1143 same as the 6th
less MO. 1552 KHIN-36 IA 457
10 Tr 1824 KIDL-30 MO 432 18 Tr 0717 WCET-48 OH 400
KNLC-24 MO " 1832 WPTT-22 PA 480
(WCGV off from
11/10 to 11/18) 1920 St. Louis U's
WTVQ-36 KY 473 1936 WCGV back on.
12 Tr 1850 KIDL-30 MO 432 21 Tr 1149 WCET-48 OH 400
2000 KNLC-24 MO " 0746 KIDL-30 MO 432
13 Tr 1740 KIDL-30 MO " (snow free)
1852 WTVQ-36 KY 473 22 Tr 0558 KIDL-30 MO " 0828 K52#-52(WCCO)
1938 WKMA-35 KY 499 0814 CMFT-47 ON 410 1053 K24#-22(KSTP)
WPTT-22 PA 480 0834 CHLT-61 ON 345 K32#-32(KTHI)
1946 WKOH-31 KY 467 Kitchener(new ch.) K32#-30 MN
2008 WKMU-21 KY t CHLT-25 ON 410 Alexandria??
2035 WKSO-29 KY 538 (no programs; just con-
2039 KOZK-21 MO 589 tinuous commercials,
2109 WCTE-22 TN " weather, and public
service announcements.) K57#-57 MN
Ms?? 2117 United-35; S. 0834 CIVO-30 PQ 588 ABC network
(Don't think it was Ls as (snow free)
no thunder storms in mid- CICO-24 ON 588 (without up to date xtr
west at the time.) list, I don't know lo-
Tr 2126 WZTV-17 TN 585 cation.)
WKPC-15 KY 437 (heavy
WLKY-32 KY " 23 Tr 1832 WTVQ-36 KY 473 29 Tr 1857 KNLC-24 MO 432
2209 WKHA-35 KY 551 WKLE-46 KY " KIDL-30 MO " 30 Tr 0706 WKMR-38 KY 487
2214 KNLC-24 MO 432 24 Tr 0800 " " 0713 WPBY-33 WV 498
14 Tr 1042 KNLC-24 MO 432 25 Tr 1450 " " Es 1733 CHIT-3 NS 1170
KIDL-30 MO " 2033 " " CHSJ-4 NB 1085
2056 WTVQ-36 KY 473 1552 KIDL-30 MO 432 CBHT-5-4 NS
WKLE-46 KY " 2039 WUSI-16 IL 402 New Glasgow
2101 WKHA-35 KY 551 2044 WVUT-22 IN 405 1746 WLZ-2 ME 925
WKSO-29 KY t 26 Tr 1858 WFSL-47 MI 200 CKCW-2 NB t
15 Tr 1958 KIDL-30 MO 432 Lansing(color bars) 1940 KYW-3 PA t
KNLC-24 MO " (began programming on 12/1) MNBC-4 NY t
16 Tr 1844 WTVQ-36 KY 473 27 Tr 1536 KIDL-30 MO 432 December 1982
WKLE-46 KY " 2000 WKYT-27 KY 473 1 Tr Toronto-19,25,47
WTVQ-36 KY " WUTV-29 NY 445@2045

The month of November had it's interesting moments. The tropo opening on the 22nd to the NE sprang up all of a sudden. Activity was relatively strong to the SW before that happened. Had trouble with KDUB-40 off the back of the dish when I think I had CHOT.

The tropo into MN on the 28th was a welcome surprise. KXLI-41 was booming in here along with a mess of xlt's some of which I couldn't identify. I had one strange station on ch.30 running continuous printed messages, commercials, and weather. I didn't hear any audio although there may have been some as reception was kind of marginal. Maybe it's one of those low-power TV stations. One of the commercials showed establishment in Alexandria. Don't know if that is where it was coming from.

And on the 30th a surprise Es session to the Maritime provinces brought in one new one, CBHT-5-4. At 1800 CHSJ-4 put their I.D. slide on the screen (they were real strong with very little if any fading) and while I was looking at it I noticed CBHT call letters faintly underneath them. According to the Station Guide CBHT-5-4 only runs 600 watts erp. If that's correct it's the lowest power station I've seen on Es.

And by the time most of you read this you'll know that WFSL-47 is on; KXLI-41 is now on; CHLT-61 moved there from ch.76. Local channels 2,5,11(Green Bay) are now putting their call letters on the screen 15 min. before and after the hour. In other words they're I.D.'ing 4 times each hour. Should make for easier identification during Es and tropo openings. More next month.-wd. 17

Ken Onyschuk; 239 Fir St., Park Forest, IL 60466
Equipment: various TV w/and w/o roof antenna.

Just a short report to end 1982. Finally got Cox Cable TV installed in May. So I've watched primarily the weather channels and wrestling from wherever I could. I did some limited TV DX this year. I had a terrific nite in Sept., but forgot the date. I logged WMVS-10 Milwaukee, WPTA-21 Ft. Wayne, WTV-47 Peoria, and the twin 60's WBBS/WPWR pay TV in Aurora/West Chicago. WDAI-56 licensed to Gary, IN is a cp. I'm waiting for it. It's xmtr is in near by Tinley Park of all places. I was pleasantly surprised to see ch.18, WTVV, the Milwaukee Brewers' station and no problems w/WLFI Lafayette, IN. That ch. 47 was amazing. The PBS outlet was seen past 9 a.m. one MM. The old Sharp TV that I bought from Goldblatts in 1965 finally went out on me earlier. I tried to get parts, but, unfortunately the schematic is obsolete. I was screwed. So on my 34th birthday, in Sept., my mother and friend pitched in and bought me a 12" b&w portable. I DX some on UHF. Nothing fantastic however. Out of town TV sure beats Chicago stuff anyway. So, I'll close out the year and wish all Happy Holidays. I sure could use a job. Goodnite.

William J. Draeb; 1304 Ellis St.(R.R.#2), Keweenaw, WI 54216 CST

November 1982 November 1982 November 1982
3 Tr 1908 WKLE-46 KY 473 3 Tr 2037 WKHA-35 KY 551 4 Tr 1843 WTVQ-36 KY 473
WTVQ-36 KY " WKSO-29 KY t WKLE-46 KY "
1924 WKMA-35 KY t WCTI-48 OH 400 2005 KIDL-30 MO 432
WCTE-22 TN t 4 Tr 0700 WKLE-46 KY 473 KNLC-24 MO t

Draeb; continued--

November 1982

16 Tr 1900 KIDL-30 MO 432 27 Tr 2000 WKLE-46 KY 473
1957 KNLC-24 MO " WKON-52 KY 473
2040 WPTT-22 PA 480 WCET-48 OH 400
1952 WTVQ-36 KY 473 2013 WLEX-18 KY t
WKLE-46 KY " 1844 KIDL-30 MO 432 0625 WSEE-35 PA 405
7 Tr 1143 same as the 6th 1924 KNLC-24 MO " CBLFT-25 ON "
less MO. 1552 KHIN-36 IA 457 0640 CMFT-47 ON 410
10 Tr 1824 KIDL-30 MO 432 18 Tr 0717 WCET-48 OH 400 0648 KXLI-41 MN 334
KNLC-24 MO " 1832 WPTT-22 PA 480 (snow free; "K-41" I.D.)
(WCGV off from 11/10 to 11/18) 1920 St. Louis U's 0749 KDSD-16 SD 538
WTVQ-36 KY 473 1936 WCGV back on. (t.p.)
12 Tr 1850 KIDL-30 MO 432 21 Tr 1149 WCET-48 OH 400 K52#-52(WCCO)
2000 KNLC-24 MO " 0746 KIDL-30 MO 432 K46AC-46(WCCO)
13 Tr 1740 KIDL-30 MO " (snow free) K44AR-44(KTCA)
1852 WTVQ-36 KY 473 22 Tr 0558 KIDL-30 MO " 0828 K50#-50(WICN)
1938 WKMA-35 KY 499 0814 CMFT-47 ON 410 1053 K24#-22(KSTP)
WPTT-22 PA 480 0834 CHLT-34 ON 374 K32#-32(KTHI)
1946 WKOH-31 KY 467 Kitchener(new ch.) K32#-30 MN
2008 WKMU-21 KY t CHLT-25 ON 410 Alexandria??
2035 WKSO-29 KY 538 (no programs; just con-
2039 KOZK-21 MO 589 tinuous commercials,
2109 WCTE-22 TN " weather, and public
service announcements.) K57#-57 MN
0834 CIVO-30 PQ 588 ABC network
(snow free)
CICO-24 ON 588 (without up to date xtr
list, I don't know lo-
cation.)
Tr 2126 WZTV-17 TN 585 (without up to date xtr
list, I don't know lo-
cation.)
WKPC-15 KY 437 (heavy
WLKY-32 KY " 23 Tr 1832 WTVQ-36 KY 473 29 Tr 1857 KNLC-24 MO 432
2209 WKHA-35 KY 551 WKLE-46 KY " KIDL-30 MO " 30 Tr 0706 WKMR-38 KY 487
2214 KNLC-24 MO 432 24 Tr 0800 " " 0713 WPBY-33 WV 498
14 Tr 1042 KNLC-24 MO 432 25 Tr 1450 " " Es 1733 CHIT-3 NS 1170
KIDL-30 MO " 2033 " " CHSJ-4 NB 1085
2056 WTVQ-36 KY 473 1552 KIDL-30 MO 432 CBHT-5-4 NS
WKLE-46 KY " 2039 WUSI-16 IL 402 New Glasgow
2101 WKHA-35 KY 551 2044 WVUT-22 IN 405 1746 WLZ-2 ME 925
WKSO-29 KY t 26 Tr 1858 WFSL-47 MI 200 CKCW-2 NB t
15 Tr 1958 KIDL-30 MO 432 Lansing(color bars) 1940 KYW-3 PA t
KNLC-24 MO " (began programming on 12/1) MNBC-4 NY t
16 Tr 1844 WTVQ-36 KY 473 27 Tr 1536 KIDL-30 MO 432 December 1982
WKLE-46 KY " 2000 WKYT-27 KY 473 1 Tr Toronto-19,25,47
WTVQ-36 KY " WUTV-29 NY 445@2045

NORTHERN FM-DX

January 1983 DEADLINE...END OF MONTH.

Saul Chernos,
79 Ridge Drive,
Toronto, ONTARIO
Canada M4T 1B6

Cheers! Thanx to Ralph for an A-1 job & hope Central goes as well as Northern did. I hope I can get as much support out of you. An intro is due...I'm 21, a Journalism student at Carleton U., and an aspiring...to tell you the truth, I don't know what I want from life. Also, a few guidelines for your reports...

1. All mail to Toronto unless told otherwise. Phone may vary...until end Apr (613) 737-0573 (0700-0100, 0300 weekends, ELT). Prepaid. Callers always welcome. Deadline end of month...maybe earlier if things don't work out.
2. Avoid including tons of unids, stats, QSL info, etc...Total FM's can be fitted in, but support other columns, too. Enclose Canadian unids and I'll TRY to solve via my lists & include with your DX.
3. Mileage is helpful, so is Es MUF. If band dead for awhile tell us when. If another DXer nearby had great Tr, your nothing says a lot about propagation patterns, etc...
4. Something I plead guilty to...unnecessary commentary. But tell about your DX in as much detail as you need to.
5. Accuracy...One of my first reports to this column had a station that isn't on yet & won't be for some time....CKO in Halifax. I was too hasty in comparing to my local CKO (Toronto). Personally, I have no rules; it's all a judgment call. But be careful. Use up-to-date lists, write an area DXer if in doubt, etc...
6. What's the miracle machine that brings in the DX, where are you...I'm on top of a boathouse in a cabin, by a lake. This set-up does wonders for DX. Up the road I get primarily the other direction. Also have a cliff towering 100 yds behind. I use a SONY TFM-1102 w/ rabbit-ears, great on Es & Ms & Au, average on Tr. Selectivity nice. Radio 20 plus yrs old. Also hook Zenith Trans-Oceanic to 30 ft. tower w/ basic antenna...think it's a Yagi... I'm not much on antennae & never climbed to examine. Doubt dish would last...winds bad off lake.
7. I'm the editor, not the grand poobah. Feel free to criticize any thing I do re the column. Ideas also welcome/necessary.

T's Nov. 30, no reports yet. To keep ye entertained here's what I did last August. Aug 3-7 had best-ever Tr for me (MN, MO, WI, IL, MI...best 780 miles). The rest, a dud...& early Sept not great either. Heeeeere goes...8/3-8/7 already reported.

8/9 Au (all Burnt River)
1712 WBLZ 103.5 OH Hamilton
1728 WYY 97.9 MD Baltimore
8/11 Es (MUF 93.9)
2305 KILO 93.9 CO Colorado Springs
8/12 Ms
0110 KJJK 96.5 MN Fergus Falls
0651 KIUT 102.9 KS Hutchinson
1220 WWNC 102.5 WI Madison
1938 KIEE 100.7 MO Harrisonville
1945 KDWB 101.3 MN Richfield
8/13-20 nil DX in...dead!
8/21 Ms
0831 WIVM 102.7 WI Superior
0842 KETH 103.7 KS Wichita
8/26 Es (MUF 101.1)
2205 WRKF 89.3 LA Baton Rouge
2207 WCKW 92.3 LA LaPlace
2209 WWOZ 90.7 LA New Orleans
2215 WWNO 89.9 LA New Orleans
2220 WBVU 95.7 LA New Orleans
2324 KZZQ 94.3 LA Golden Meadow
2325 WEZP 97.1 LA New Orleans
2327 WYLD 98.5 LA New Orleans
2328 WNOC 101.1 LA New Orleans
8/29 Au
0815 WHAD 90.7 WI Delafield
0822 KDMI 97.3 IA Des Moines

Left my mileage chart in Toronto. I hope to get your reports soon. Take care & hope the holiday season was good to you all.
73's Saul

CENTRAL FM DX

January 1983

Report to this column if you live in the central states of MN IA MO WI IL IN MI & OH

Due to the fact that Northern FM DX grew by leaps and bounds these past few years, it was decided by Bill Thompson and myself that three FM DX columns were needed. As everyone could see from the August and September issues, nineteen and seventeen page DX columns are too much for any one editor to handle. How I was able to organize and type all the reports, especially when the FM band was hot, is almost unexplainable! Therefore, I will now edit a Central FM DX column, while Saul Chernos will be handling Northern FM DX. Be sure to check the area you live in and report to the proper editor. Please support Saul and Northern FM DX as all of you supported me. Reports sent to me which belong to Saul will be forwarded to him and may be delayed one month. It is really quite a relief to have fewer pages and reports each month.

Ken Onyschuk - 239 Fir - Park Forest, IL 60466

Equipment: GE Superadio 2880-B

This is my only 1982 contribution. Since I'm busy with other interests, I'll tell you that I added eight new stations this year. Not much, but here goes. By freq: 89.9 WCBU Bradley University, Peoria, IL; 90.1 WEFT Champaign, IL; 90.3 WBCL Fort Wayne, IN; 91.7 KSUI Iowa City, IA, a real surprise at 11:30 pm on 7/1. 92.3: was surprised to find local WYCA Hammond, IN off and logged WGTC Bloomington, IN at 11:31 pm; 98.5 WXXQ Freeport, IL rocker heard 7/2 and much wanted. Same frequency was WNWN Coldwater, MI heard at 8:45 pm. That's it. Still many more regionals I'd like to log. That's the challenge of it. As previously known, I'm primarily an AM DXer, but do enjoy FM regularly. Also some TV as cx warrent. My main objective of 1982 was to find a solid fulltime job. I didn't find one, but I ain't giving up for anything. I did work part time for a while. My wife Chris, finally found a job working all night at a nearby country club. Otherwise in area news: regional 105.5 WLMT Wilmington, IL went off the air earlier this year. I've never learned why. They "shared" 105.5 locally w/WLJE Valparaiso, IN. WLMT was the "live-105," but they ain't live no more. Fellow DXer Ray Nemic told me tonight, 11/26, that an operation signed on recently. It is WOND. I tuned in around 8 pm and heard a female announcer with adult contemporary mx and IDed at 8:00. I logged that and went elsewhere. Local WTAS 102.3 has been signing off at 11 pm nowadays instead of the previous 12 pm. So does 93.5 WAJP Joliet, IL. I've not heard 95.9 WEFM since they changed from WMCB in Michigan City, IN, b/f mx. WKKD dominates here. Perhaps you've heard about the 92.7 station in NW sub. Chicagoan-Arlington Heights. The owner wants to change the call letters from WTGO to W-S-E-X. He's really fighting for it. Stay tuned. The old WDAI call letters of 94.7 in Chicago are supposed to go to the future Ch. 56 Gary, IN. XR in nearby Tinley Park, IL, a good distance away. I'll close for now. Enjoy the holidays, and hope everybody has a job for 1983. Good nite.

+++++

Ralph Strobel - 2300 E. McGalliard Rd. - Muncie, IN 47303

11/15 ms 0100 WFSU 91.5 FL Tallahassee, "...see 32306..." Zip code matches as given in EFM. Second ms from Florida State University. 700
11/28 tr 0100 WHLA 90.3 WI La Crosse, j&, s/off, WBLY carrier on, WBCL off. 375
As everyone has noticed long before now, the fall of 1982 brought few good days of long range FM or TV reception. Just as well for me. Many of you know that I am a faculty member here at Ball State University. My title is Assistant Professor of Musical Performance. This year I have some new and talented oboe students, so my time and energy must be spent with them. In addition to this, I have responsibilities performing with our faculty woodwind quintet, not to mention the fact that I am also principal oboe with the Muncie and Richmond, IN Symphony Orchestras. So, as you can tell, life is busy, hectic, but in most respects happy.

73, Ralph



The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306
School of Music

SOUTHERN FM DX

JANUARY 1983

Danny Buntin, 1312 N. Skyline, Stillwater, OK 74074 CST

Equip't: Pioneer TX-9100 tuner, Antennacraft GFM 10 30 ft. up, rotor

11/17 tr	11/18 tr		
2321 KTYL 93.1 TX Tyler, ID	290	0004 KUT 90.5 TX Austin, ID	410
2327 KWTK 97.5 TX Waco, wx(fog), ID	320	0024 KYKR 93.3 TX Port Arthur, "Kicker Country Wx", ID	480
2353 KTGU 88.7 TX Ft. Worth, ID, 3kw	240	1802 KLAZ 98.5 AR Little Rock, ID, r	290
11/18 tr, cont.		(over KCFO of Tulsa)	
0003 KSBJ 88.1 TX Humble, ID	445	1806 KOSY 102.5 AR Texarkana, ad	255
0003 KUHF 88.7 TX Houston, ID	460	1808 KNOE 101.9 LA Monroe, wx, "FM-102"	385

Without the above in this year's fall tr season would have been uneventful here for sure. Let's hope the off season Es results are more interesting than this month's lean column may suggest. Until next month, 73.

Report your DX to this column if you're from: AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, DE, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, NM, NV, OK, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA & WV.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FM SPEC

by Bill Thompson

Just how much selectivity do you need in a receiver or a tuner for FM DXing? Since many of us got started DXing on the shortwave or mediumwave broadcast bands, we already know that you just can't get the best results without the kind of selectivity that is not commonly found in equipment that may be intended for simple listening. Thus FM DX enthusiasts, like most all DX enthusiasts, have become "specs oriented."

Problem is, you have to know what the specs are telling you. It is **true** that, in general, the better the sensitivity is, the better the selectivity has to be for the unit to be used for DXing. It turns out that almost all tuners and receivers in the \$250-and-higher range have sensitivity performance that is so good, they are practically all the same in that area. This is quite a change from a few years ago, when the primary spec for a good FM tuner was its sensitivity. With the advent of the field effect transistor, and some truly amazing recent circuit advances, which have quickly become fairly standard, many engineers actually feel that sensitivity in modern tuners and receivers has come close to theoretically perfect limits. That means that a DXer should pay "close attention to what is now the prime consideration of a unit's performance as a "DX machine": selectivity. Selectivity is the ability of the unit to reject signals on other frequencies that are not related to the signal (or noise) that you happen to be tuned to. It is the one spec that usually is conspicuous by absence, to the DX enthusiasts, in a catalog or product advertisement.

Very few people, other than the DXer and the design engineer, really care about selectivity. One attitude is that it applies only to certain difficult reception situations that may not ever be encountered by the "average" listener in the "typical" urban or suburban location, so who cares?

THE MOST IMPORTANT FM SPEC

This "who cares?" attitude towards selectivity is a real problem for DX enthusiasts. In many cases, you may see everything from stereo separation to frequency response listed in manufacturers literature, with no mention of selectivity specs. Often, you'll only be able to find data on the alternate channel rejection figure. Where's the adjacent channel spec? Incredibly, this figure is often so poor, manufacturers are sometimes actually afraid to publish it!

The best tuners or receivers for FM DXing purposes employ very steep IF filtering methods, and these can often introduce distortion, due to the phase shift they tend to cause. Distortion is a dirty word in audio engineering circles, and since tuners and receivers are designed with the high fidelity enthusiast in mind, less distortion is better--even if it means making a piece of equipment a bit less selective than it could be.

Fortunately, with state-of-the art filters, distortion is now much less of a problem. Unfortunately, you can still expect to have to pay a premium for very selective equipment. In general, you will tend to find better selectivity performance on a tuner than on a receiver--but there have been some notable exceptions in recent years.

Just how much alternate channel selectivity does the FM DXer need? These days, considering crowded band conditions, the ideal may be 100 dB or more. Perhaps the best available may be found on professional grade monitor equipment such as the Sequerra Model I Broadcast Analyzer--an incredible 130 dB of alternate channel rejection in the NARROW mode, with a WIDE mode setting (94 dB) that is better than most top-line units' own narrow settings!

The tuner mentioned above would be ideal for most any FM DXer, but there's a slight problem--it costs around \$4,500 these days. Fortunately, tuners and receivers approaching that kind of performance are becoming available at much lower prices. It's not unusual to see tuners with 90 dB or more alternate channel rejection in the \$500 range now. In fact, if design engineers perceived a real demand for tuners with 130 dB alternate channel rejection, they would be much easier to find.

If you consider yourself seriously interested in FM DXing, don't consider any unit with less than 70 dB of alternate channel rejection--you may find it difficult to live with less than that under DX conditions, and in fact, if you live anywhere within a few miles of FM locals, as much as 90 dB alternate channel rejection may be essential, especially if you ever want to be able to hear DX near that local. If you want to use a good FM antenna, the best selectivity you can find will be useful, in conjunction with high overload rejection. You want to have as much open space on the dial as possible, and high selectivity is your first consideration.

Once you know the alternate channel rejection of a tuner or receiver you may be considering, remember that you have only half the overall selectivity picture. The true test of selectivity, when all is said and done, may well come in the adjacent channel performance. For instance, a tuner with 90 dB of alternate channel rejection and 6 dB of adjacent channel rejection would not be as good for DXing as another one offering, say, 90 dB alternate and 30 dB adjacent--but both may be categorized as having "90 dB selectivity" by a salesperson, catalog, or advertisement. Knowing both the alternate and adjacent channel rejection tells you more of the true picture of a unit's own characteristic "selectivity skirts."

If you are considering a new tuner or receiver for FM DXing, it's best to try it out under DX conditions first before buying. Most of the better audio shops will let enthusiasts do this, and when it comes to a tuner or receiver, you may want to make such an arrangement. Ideally, it should be compared, "A-B" with a known tuner or receiver. Many FM DX enthusiasts find that high performance alternate channel selectivity claims are often also accompanied by poor or mediocre adjacent channel performance, so this is the best way to get the unit's full selectivity performance picture. Remember, if everything else about a tuner or receiver meets your needs, it still all comes down to this: selectivity will be your most important spec.

VHF UTILITY DX

VHF UTILITY DX....This month's feature will include loggings from Hank Holbrook myself and a contribution from Robert Schweitzer.

Hank Holbrook 7211 Chestnut Street Chevy Chase, MD 20815 (all times GMT)
Equipment: Regency AR-156D Regency DR-200 Channel Master VHF/UHF monitenna

8-9-82

2052 N233R 134.2 Gordonsville, VA
2052 N182AR 132.4 Greeneville, SC
(250 miles NE of)

Dart & Kraft Inc
Atlantic Richfield

8-14

1811 WXU 6530 156.80 Annapolis, MD
1847 WYQ 3888 156.80 West River, MD

JOCELYN
RONDELE

8-28

1307 D5QM 157.30 Annapolis, MD

NAVIOS MONARCH

8-29

1432 WYQ 5569 157.30 Rhode River, MD
1505 WYQ 5667 156.80 position not shown

BIG PIRATE
DEEP SIX

9-4

2142 WXM 5232 156.80 Herring Bay, MD
2142 WXM 5232 156.425 " " " "

OWL HOOT
" " "

9-5

1300 WYQ 5868 156.80 Thomas Point Light, MD

SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS

9-6

-- KXS 338 156.80 Shadyside, MD

Backyard Boats

Donald L. Blevins 314 Langely Road Baltimore, MD 21221
Equipment: Bearcat 210 4 wavve groundplane at 30'

10-19

0035	KEA 814	44.94	Hammonton, NJ	New Jersy State Police
0035	KEB 680	44.94	Bridgeton, NJ	New Jersy State Police
0036	KEB 814	44.94	Mantua, NJ	New Jersy State Police
0036	KEA 819	44.94	Mays Landing, NJ	New Jersy State Police
0036	KEA 825	44.94	Port Norris, NJ	New Jersy State Police
0036	KEF 823	44.94	Red Lion, NJ	New Jersy State Police
0037	KEA 830	44.94	Tuckerton, NJ	New Jersy State Police
0037	KEA 833	44.94	Woodstown, NJ	New Jersy State Police
0037	KEB 780	44.94	Atlantic City, NJ	New Jersy State Police
1432	KMD 602	42.12	Los Angeles, CA	California Highway Patrol
1437	KME 311	42.08	Newhall, CA	California Highway Patrol
1437	KMB 444	42.50	Chico, CA	California Highway Patrol
1705	KJY 911	42.12	Sunol, CA	California Highway Patrol
1706	KOG 986	39.82	Twin Falls, ID	Twin Falls County Sheriff
1722	KOA 629	39.18	Globe, AZ	Gila County Sheriff

10-20

1042	KKC 374	37.26	Oklahoma City, OK	Oklahoma County Sheriff
1100	KKC 881	44.70	Pawnee, OK	Oklahoma Highway Patrol

10-26

1407	KMA 438	45.14	San Frnacisco, CA	San Frnacisco Police
1413	KMA 224	39.52	San Rafael, CA	Marin County Sheriff

11-4 1015 KQA 216 33.90 Cleveland, OH

Cleveland Fire Department

Donald L. Blevins
314 Langley Road
Baltimore, MD 21221
CT- Control Tower GC- Ground Control ATIS- Automatic Terminal Information
AC- approach control

VIRGINIA

Norfolk International ATIS 127.15 CT 120.8
Accomack County 122.8

Naval Air Station(NAS) Norfolk CT 124.3

NAS Oceana 125.7 CT 126.2

Langley AFB CT 125.1 125.7

Patrick Henry International 125.7 CT 118.7 ATIS 128.65

Felker AAF AC 125.7 CT 126.3

Wakefield 122.8 Hopewell 122.8

Petersburg 122.8

Perkinson Municipal 124.05 CT 126.2 122.8

Chesterfield County 122.8 New Kent County 122.8

West Point 122.8 Hanover County 122.7

Byrd International 118.2 ATIS 119.15 122.95

Lunenburg County 122.8 Gordonsville 124.25

Charlottesville-Albemarle AC 124.25 CT 121.0 122.95 GC 121.9

Orange County 124.45 Hartwood 122.8 Front Royal 122.8

Shannon AC 126.2 123.9 122.8 Lynchburg 121.9

Culpeper-Martin 122.8 Manassas 122.7 Winchester 122.8

Warrenton 122.7 Heathsville 122.8 Roanoke-Woodrum GC 121.9

Piney Point 122.8 Tappahannock 122.8 Smith-Reynolds 121.6

Tangier Island AC 120.05 122.8 Tri-City 121.7

Williamsburg-Jamestown 122.8 Woodbridge 122.80

WASHINGTON, DC

Dulles International CT 120.1 ATIS 134.85 122.95 GC 121.9 GC 127.35

Washington National AC 118.3 CT 119.1 ATIS 132.65 122.95 GC 121.7 128.25

Davison AAF AC 119.85 CT 126.3 Andrews AFB 119.3 CT 118.4 ATIS 115.1
GC 121.9

FLIGHT SERVICE STATIONS

Newport News 122.65 122.1 Washington DC 122.6

NASA Wallaps Island Flight Center: AC 134.2 AC 135.15 CT 126.5

QSL CORNER

TV-OSL

Thomas J. Yingling, Jr.
221 Pinewood Road
Baltimore, MD 21222

NS CBHT 3 Halifax, P. O. Box 3000, B3? 3E9. "CBC Halifax" card from Barbara Rossy in 8½ months. Reese
ON CBET 9 Windsor, 825 Riverside Dr. W. Letter from Rudy Kryger, Mgr. TV Tech. Services "Due to ionospheric conditions at certain times, a skip wave may occur. This what you received." At this distance? On this channel? The joy of form letters. (yea, I know what you mean. ed) Reid
Mn CKND2 2 Minnedosa, # 603 St. Mary's Rd. Winnipeg, R2M 4A5. Letter from Robert C. Hall, ce in 16 days. Call letters per rumour. (can anyone verify this call for sure. ed.) Reid
FL WEDU 3 Tampa, 1300 Murry Blvd. 33607. Letter from Dennis K. Doyle, CE. Reese***
WPTV 5 West Palm Beach, Box 510, 33480. Letter from Edward J. Roos, Eng. Mgr. *
GA WSB 2 Atlanta, 1601 West Peachtree St. NE, 30309. Letter from Mary Morton, Administrative Asst. Reese
WRBL 3 Columbus, Box 270, 31994. Letter from Jim Underwood, GM. Reese
IL WICD 15 Bloomington, TV Plaza, 250 Country Fair Dr. 61820. Letter & coverage-map from Joe Norris, Station Mgr. Reid
IN WLFI 18 Lafayette, P. O. Box 18, 47902. Letter & cover map/rate card in 3 weeks, from Ken Gardner, CE. Reid
* CO KTVS 3 Sterling, 204½ Main St. Send an unsind card in 15 days. Reid *out of order*
LA WBRZ 2 Baton Rouge, 1650 Highland Rd, 70821. Unsigned card Reid
MA WCDC 19 Adams, # 341 Northern Blvd. Albany, NY 12204. Letter from Harold Lansing, A.C.E. WTEN/WCDC in 6 weeks. Reid
KS KARD 3 Wichita, Box 333, 67201. QSL Card from Donald L. Hain, Dir. of Eng. Reese
LA KATC 3 Lafayette, Box 3347, 70502. Letter from Roy Loundou, CE Reese
TN WREG 3 Memphis, 803 Channel 3 Drive (?) 36103. OSL Card received, unsigned. Reese
VA WYAH 27 Portsmouth, 1318 Spratley St. 23705. Letter from Ken Rerchenbach, CE Reese
AL WTVY 4 Dothan, Box 1089, 36302. Send just coverage-map & business card. Reese
TX KPRC 2 Houston, 8181 Southwest Freeway. QSL Card in 27 days, signed by V. Higgins*
NY WNYE 25 New York, Board of Educations, 112 Tillary St, Brooklyn, NY 11201 *Purdue
Send back my prepared card after follow-up & signer name is unreadable. Holbrook
FL WESH 2 Orlando, Box 7697, 32854. QSL Card back in 12 days unsigned. Purdue
OH WCLQ 61 Cleveland, 6000 West Creek Rd, 44131. Letter, & lots of promo material from Gary L. Brandt, General Manager in 10 days. Yingling
NY WSNL 67 Smithtown]-both stations verified in one letter from address of: WWHT, Inc.
NJ WWHT 68 Newark] 390 West Market St, Newark, NJ 07107. Letter from John Neuhaus, Transmitter Engineering Manager. Reply back in 3 weeks for different reports for both channels on different dates. Yingling
TN WTVK 26 Knoxville, P. O. Box 1388, 37901. Letter from Carl Lawson, CE, reply in 1 month, with a id logo slide & coverage-map. Yingling
PA WPTT 22 Pittsburgh, 500 Seco Rd/P. O. Box 2809, 15230. Letter after almost 1 year! Yingling
KY WKHA 35 Hazard, # KET Network Hq's 600 Cooper Dr. Lexington, KY 40502. Letter from Paul B. Smith, Dir. of Field Services. Yingling
NC WKFT 40 Fayetteville, 230 Donaldson St, 28301. Letter from Mark W. Curnew. Yingling
VA WSLS 10 Roanoke, P. O. Box 2161, 24009. Letter & coverage-map & id logo slide from Lee Garrett, Manager-Community Services. Yingling
W51AD 51 Honaker, # WJHL-TV-11, 137-45 W. Main St. Johnson City, TN 37601. Send-back my own letter with message of verification from Al Gregory, Program Dir. Also send id-logo slide for my collection. Yingling
W55AK 55 Honaker & W39AB 39 Greenville, TN from WKPT-TV-19, P. O. Box WKPT, Kingsport, TN 37662. Letter from George E. DeVault, Jr. Ex. Vice Pres. & GM. He says "It's alway good to know when our translators signal go bouncing around the country." Yingling

This month's tv qsl reporters are the following: Richard Reese of Jersey Shore, PA; Mike Reid of North York, Ont.; Hank Holbrook of Chevy Chase, MD; Ronald Purdue of Bryon, MN; & your editor Tom Yingling, of Baltimore, MD. I hope my regular readers will excuse this issue for not being in alphabetical order as it usually is done in. As I have been saying in my past column the tv qsls input as been very low & slow. I thought that I would do all the tv qsls that I could find that was not done yet. I may have a little more, but have to find them. So, that's why. Also I got some of my own qsls to do that were not in yet. I hope you tv dxers don't ^{stop} trying to qsl tv's anymore. I would like to have an equal amount if possible. With all the items for fm qsls, it must be more like what was said in the Oct. VUD, the result of the skyrocketing popularity of the FM Band. I hope the new fm dx enthusiasts also find tv dx just as much fun to do. This is the first time I really heard a good reason for the tv qsl input as been so low. If anybody else got a better reason, ... send me your ideals. 73's and good dx'ing & qsling.....

24

C.C.I. [UNIDENTIFIED DX]

TV unIDs:

Bill Draeb, Ellis St. R.R. #2, Keweenaw, WI 54216.
1982: Sat 24 Jul Tr ch 12 0550 CDT— ch12/CBS ID slide followed at 0552 by IHTP (a round b&w test card with an Indian Head at the top) then a 3/4 CBP at 0558. Not KEYC nor KXMB. PTA: WNW. (see drawing 1)

Frank Merrill, P.O. Box 7207, Toledo, OH 43615.

1982: Sat 2 Oct Tr ch 3 0610 EDT— 3/4 CBP w/IDs as if a station and translator were being identified (see drawing 2) (PTA: SE)

Ronald Purdue, Route # 1, Box 224, Byron, MN 55920.

1982: Mon 13 Dec Es ch 3 NO TIME— "John Davidson X-mas Special" (PTA: ESE)
(Ron, You forgot the time, it's very useful. If you tell me at what time you saw this I'll gladly re-run this unID in my next column. -RG)

Jim Pizzi, P.O. Box 1778, Lovington, NM 88260.

1982: Sun 1 Aug Es ch 6 1623 MDT— "Family Affair" (PTA: SE'n US.)
Mon 9 Aug Es ch 2 1723 MDT— "Peoples Court" (PTA: WA, OR, CA, ID, MT.)
" " " ch 6 2056 MDT— WWII Documentary.
Sun 3 Oct Es ch 2 1440 MDT— PBS schedule for coming week. (PTA: SE'n US.)
Fri 15 Oct Es ch 3 1925 MDT— ad for a store called "Bilk" or "Belt" (?) minus offset, PTA: SC.

Wed 27 Oct Tr ch 19 0912 MDT— "PTL Club" (PTA: E)

Tue 30 Nov Tr ch 17 0000 MST— xltr of KTAB-32 Abilene, TX. (PTA: Central TX.)

Sun 12 Dec Tr ch 63 0044 MST— xltr of KTEC-7 Austin, TX. (PTA: Central TX.)
" " " ch 74 0050 MST— xltr of KTEC-7 Austin, TX. (" ")
" " " ch 46 0100 MST— xltr of KEN-2 Mexico, DF. (PTA: Rio Grande area of Mex.)
" " " ch 77 0120 MST— xltr of KEN-5 San Antonio, TX. (PTA: Central TX.)
" " " ch 67 0234 MST— xltr of WGN-9 Chicago, IL. (PTA: Central TX)
(your 17 could be a receiver image. None of these xltrs are in the WFTDA UHF TRANSLATOR DX GUIDE. WFTDA needs a new one! -RG)

Robert Grant, 5775 Bishop, Detroit, MI 48224. editor.

1982: Mon 13 Dec Ms ch 4 0530 EST— South Carolina station with 3/4 CBP & ID (WFBC or WCIV.)

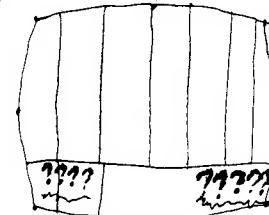
FM unIDs:

Jim Pizzi, P.O. Box 1778, Lovington, NM 88260.

1982: Sun 1 Aug Es 97.3 1635 MDT— "97-rock" mentioned GA.
" " " 107.3 1935 MDT— "Y-107" (PTA for 8/1 is TN, NC, KY, VA.)
" " " 97.7 2030 MDT— "FM-97"
" " " 104.5 2044 MDT— "K-104" rock. (write WWKX and WQRK.)
" " " 104.9 2045 MDT— gospel, mentioned "S. Clinton" and "East TN"
Tue 14 Sep Tr 95.3 0938 MDT— ID sounded like; "The all new WKW" (PTA: TX.)
(the call letters are listed for a 93.3 in K.C. MO. -RG)



DRAWING 1



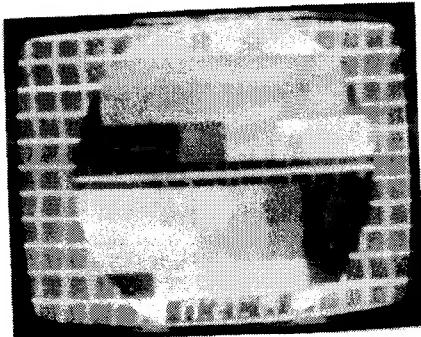
DRAWING 2

73 & gud DX in 1983.

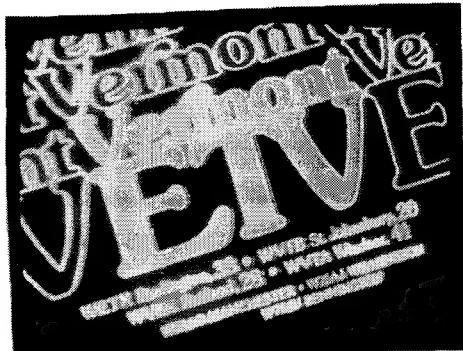
25

Robert Grant, N8DZY
5775 Bishop
Detroit, MI 48224.

PHOTO-NEWS



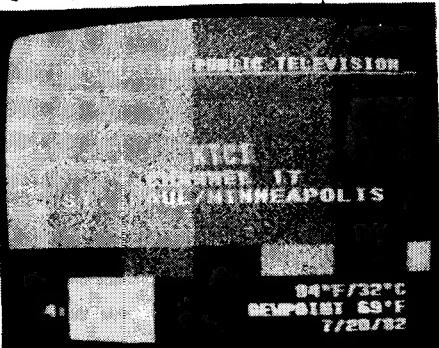
P.R. of CHINA (JS)



WVTA-41 Windsor, VT 540 mi. Tr.
Sept. 9/82. (GP)



WTVA-9 Tupelo, MS 635 mi. Tr
June 18/81 (GP)



KTCI-17 St. Paul MN TP
July 20/82 (RP)



KPRC-2 Houston, TX Es
0250 EDT June 30/81 (RG)

73's

Mike

Mike Reid
109 Arjay Cres.
North York, Ont. M2L 1C6
CANADA

VIDEO LINES

Bill Thompson
1907 Seneca Street
Buffalo, NY 14210

Greetings. VIDEO LINES is a new column with an old name. A decade ago, Morrie Goldman conducted a feature column along the same lines (no pun intended, really) that made for required reading for TV DXers, and gave special attention to equipment that was especially suited for TV DXing purposes.

The goal of this new, 1983 version of VL is the same. We'll try to spotlight the type of equipment that can be utilized for better TV DXing results, even though it may be intended for something else, such as the CATV or MATV industries.

You don't have to be told about the home video revolution that has been taking place--video is everywhere, and quality equipment has never been so easy to find. At the same time, junk has never been so easy to find, either. The ongoing home video explosion has been a mixed blessing for TV DX enthusiasts, and has not brought the same kind of benefits that component audio brought to FM DXers, or the kind of boon that the advent of the programmable scanner brought to PSB enthusiasts.

The reason is probably related to several things. A television receiver just is not the DXer's ideal kind of "DX machine"--it needs a little bit of help, as part of a TV DX system, to produce the same kind of results that a good quality FM tuner or PSB scanner seem to be capable of.

One of the true mixed blessings of the aforementioned video revolution has been the rapid growth of cable TV (CATV). As a TV viewer, it's great for you; but as a TV DXer, it can be a real pain in the you-know-what. It even creates problems for FM DXers. Of course, we're talking about what happens when a CATV system "leaks" RF signals. A future VIDEO LINES will treat this problem in depth.

Newcomers to TV DXing are always asking about the best model TV to use. There is, of course, no one best model--but we'll let you know the ones to stay away from.

Finally, VIDEO LINES will spotlight industrial and commercial equipment that may be used for home TV DXing. We'll tell you about gear you may not know existed, and may not see in the catalogs.

Until the next column, 73!

NEXT MONTH IN THE V. U. D.

The Official Publication of the
Worldwide TV-FM DX Association

LOW POWER TELEVISION
BROADCASTING RULES, PART 2

A HOMEBREW FM ANTENNA--
CAN YOU REALLY IMPROVE
ON TEN ELEMENTS?

THE FAMOUS CRYSTAL PALACE
BBC-TV TRANSMITTER SITE